

DOOMED ANARCHISTS.

Sketches of the Men Sentenced for Investigating the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

August Theodore Vincent Spies was born at Friedland, Province Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in 1855. He landed in New York City in 1872, where he apprenticed himself to an upholsterer. A year afterward he arrived in Chicago. In 1875 he started a small furniture repairing shop on West Lake street. The next year he removed to North Clark street, forming a partnership with his brother Ferdinand. In the spring he was a candidate for West side collector on the Socialist-Labor ticket, but was defeated, after which he became a reporter on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He after became the manager, and at the time of his arrest he was editor-in-chief.

Albert R. Parsons was ushered into existence June 20, 1848, at Montgomery, Ala. He traces his lineage back to a band of emigrants who settled around Narragansett Bay in 1632. His mother died when he was only two years old and his father followed her three years after. In 1857 he removed to Tyler County, Tex., and in 1859 he was put on the *Galveston Daily News* to learn the "art preservative of all arts."

When the war broke out he was only thirteen years old, but he joined a Confederate infantry company called the Lone Star Grays. He was with them over a year. His education was limited to what he acquired in pursuing his trade of printer. He married his wife, Austin in 1869. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of the Texas Senate, and the following year was appointed a deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector. He held this office until he came to Chicago in 1873, when he resumed his trade as a compositor on the *Times*. In 1876 he joined the Socialists. During the labor troubles of the following year he was arrested by the chief of police for a speech he had made to twenty thousand laboring men at the Market square, but was released the same night. For three years he has filled the position of president of the Trades and Labor Association. He has been nominated for alderman three times, for Congress twice, and once for sheriff and county clerk. At the National Convention of the Socialist-Labor party, held at Allegheny, Pa., in 1879, he was nominated as the candidate for President of the United States, but the age requirement, if nothing else, would have prevented his election to the office.

Samuel Fielden was born in Tolmorden, Lancashire, England, February 25, 1847. He worked in a cotton mill in various capacities from the time he was eight years old till he reached his majority. When he was eighteen years old he went to Westly and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, becoming a Sunday-school superintendent and afterward a local preacher. He came to the United States in 1866. After working East he went to Olmstead Falls, near Cleveland, O., removing to Summit, Cook County, in 1869, where he worked upon the farm of "Long" John Wentworth. He then went South, and took up his residence in Chicago in 1871. Since that time he has been doing stone work and teaming. In the meantime, joining the Liberal League, he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention of this body in Milwaukee. He joined the American Group of the International in 1884, and has been, since then, one of its leading lights.

Louis Lingg, the youngest of the doomed anarchists, is only twenty-one years old, having been born in Baden, Germany, in 1864. He secured a common school education in Germany. After leaving his native country he went to Switzerland, where he remained several years, arriving in America in August, 1885. He is a carpenter by trade and unmarried. There has been a very strong suspicion extant that he was compelled to leave his native land on account of the extreme interest the authorities were taking in his welfare. Some even deny that he is sailing under his true name. Michael Schwab was born in Kitzingen, on the Main, Bavaria, August 9, 1853. He attended a public school five years and the Latin school four years. He was apprenticed to a book-binder, and after serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in several Austrian and Swiss cities. He embraced socialism at Wurzburg, in 1873. His progress in this direction was so brilliant that a year afterward, in Engelstadt, he was suspected by the authorities of having distributed socialist circulars. He proved his innocence and the matter was dropped. In June, 1879, he placed his feet upon American soil. Going to Milwaukee, he engaged in his trade as book-binder and Socialist, becoming a leading spirit in the prominent socialist societies of that place. In 1881 he went to Chicago, where he remained several years, Durango and Pueblo, Col., employing his time at these places in odd jobs. The following year he came to Chicago. In the fall of 1882 he became the reporter and translator for the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. A promotion to the position of co-editor soon followed. Justus Schwab, the rump and New York Socialist, is his brother.

George Engel was born in Cassel, Hesse, Germany, in 1839. Early in January, 1872, he came to America, and afterwards to Chicago, where he has since lived, working as a painter. That year he was a candidate for the position of West town collector, on the Socialist ticket. In the spring of 1880 he took charge of the business management of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, shortly afterward assuming the position of

editor. He embraced the doctrines of socialism about twenty years ago.

Adolph Fischer is a native of Prussia, about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, and has lived in this country for the last thirteen years. He is a printer, and worked at his trade while in America. For the last seven years he has been a compositor on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He is married and the father of two children.

Oscar W. Nebe, the defendant who escaped with a fifteen years' sentence, was born in New York City, thirty-six years ago. He learned the trade of a tinsmith. In 1865 he came to Chicago for the first time, remaining only a short time. For the next five years he was engaged between Philadelphia and his native city, working at his trade. The year 1870 brought him to Chicago once more. He has followed his trade ever since, though when arrested he was with the Acme Yeast Company. He has been a believer in socialism since 1870.

CHICAGO'S EXPOSITION.

Preparations Being Completed for Its Opening September 1.—The Applications for Space Greater Than Ever.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Preparations are rapidly being made for the fourteenth annual display to be given by the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, which is to open at the great Exposition building. Great numbers of workmen are busily at work overhauling and renovating, and it is promised the building will be in perfect order on the opening day. It has been freshly painted, and is to be lighted more brilliantly than ever before. Applications for space have been more numerous this year than ever. It appears at present as though there would be a greater variety of exhibits. The most radical changes will probably be in the art department, in which home artists will be given a fair share of space. Decorative, mechanical and architectural art will find each a place in the great variety of exhibits. Although many features will be a repetition of former years, there will be noticeable advancement made in the various branches of industry. In the north end will be exhibited heavy machinery. The conservatory will be fitted up for a lunch room, and among other attractions will be a large display of fish displayed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Another interesting feature will be an exhibition of the process of silk manufacture. A large orchestra will be present and play popular music both afternoon and evening, and altogether the coming exhibition promises to eclipse any of those which have been so generously patronized heretofore.

THE "OLEO" LAW.

Manufacturers of Oleomargarine Meet at Chicago to Discuss the Recent Measure Passed by Congress.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The National Association of Oleomargarine Manufacturers was in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. It embraces about twenty-five concerns. George M. Sterne, of the firm of Sterne & Davis, this city, is president, and in conversation yesterday he said the meeting was held for the purpose of taking a preliminary view of the buttermine situation as it has been affected by the recently enacted legislation in Congress. The association regards the legislation as most unjust, and speaks of it as the only bill which has been signed and returned to Congress with an apology by the President, who signed it. The association will make no attempt to test the constitutionality of the law until it sees how the retail grocers are affected by it. If they will not pay the forty-eight dollars required for the wholesale dealers would not have a market, and of course would not pay the \$480 required from them. In that event the association would sell to consumers direct, and proceed to test the law. The association is in favor of any thing that will prevent grocers from selling buttermine as butter, particularly as poor butter. The manufacturers claim that butter will get rancid—butterine will not. The product is cheaper and better, and all they want for it is a fair show and no favors.

Immigration Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A statement just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department regarding immigration, gives the total number of immigrants who arrive at the six principal ports of the United States during the seven months, ended July 31, 1888, at 221,373, or 6,510 more than during the corresponding period of 1885. The following shows the number arriving from each of the countries named during the seven months: England and Wales, 29,967; Ireland, 34,222; Scotland, 7,993; Germany, 46,818; France, 1,787; Austria, 9,727; Bohemia and Hungary, 13,207; Russia and Poland, 16,130; Sweden and Norway, 31,189; Denmark, 4,429; Netherlands, 1,710; Italy, 17,023; Switzerland, 2,967; all other countries, 4,126.

New York's Street-Car Strikes.

New York, Aug. 25.—Another street car line (the Belt line) was "tied up" yesterday morning. All hands, numbering 500, went out on strike yesterday. The Broadway and Seventh avenue are still tied up, with no prospect of immediate settlement. The men on the Forty-second street boulevard line are also complaining, and threaten to "tie up" unless the company remedies the grievances they complain of, which is that the company is now back to the old system in vogue before the February "tie up." The strike on the Belt line road resulted from the same cause.

Ten Supposed Victims of Poison.

Boston, Aug. 25.—Dr. C. T. Bean, who attended Mrs. Robinson's family while they lived at Chelsea, reports to the police that Joseph Field, a wealthy widower who boarded with her, died with symptoms of poisoning after giving Mrs. Robinson a \$500 bond for safe keeping. Field makes the tenth supposed victim of the woman.

Serious Explosion in a Colliery.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—Two explosions of gas occurred at the Short Mountain colliery at Lyken Tuesday afternoon which injured twenty men seriously. James B. Buttman, the foreman, was painfully injured. No deaths have yet occurred. The explosions were caused by lighting a lamp in the air-hole.

Granted a New Lease of Life.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25.—Jefferson Bowling, who was to have been hanged at the penitentiary to-day for the murder of an old man named Douglas, in Ticking County, was granted last evening a respite to December 5.

CONVICT LABOR.

Northwestern Manufacturers Meet at Chicago and Denounce the System—A National Association Formed—Prohibitory Legislation Demanded.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—A number of prominent manufacturers from all over the country gathered at eleven o'clock yesterday morning in club-room 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The assembly was in response to a call issued last July by Mr. W. T. Lewis, a prominent manufacturer and carriage manufacturer of Racine, Wis. Mr. Lewis has for a long time had under consideration the subject of convict labor and its ravages in the field occupied by honest-working men. The object of the convention was to consider means of abolishing the present system of convict labor and devising means of employing the prisoners confined in the penitentiaries. The meeting was called to order at 11:15 o'clock, with about the dozen manufacturers present. Mr. Lewis was elected chairman and Mr. Kinney, of Winona, Minn., secretary.

Communications from wardens of the penitentiaries in the various States, in answer to a circular asking for information as to the employment and condition of the convicts were read. From the reports it seemed as though the boot and shoe, wagon-making and stocking manufacturing interests were mostly interested in the prison-labor question. In Florida the convicts are let out to the contractors for naval stores. In Tennessee, 19,000 vehicles are manufactured at a rate of wages averaging thirty-five cents per day. In Louisiana the prisoners are employed on the levees, being let out to contractors, who pay all expenses and relieve the State of all cost except the apprehension and conviction of the convicts. The opinions of the various prisoners differed in their opinions on the subject of honest labor, but the weight of opinion seems to be expressed by one of the wardens, who said: "I can conceive of no branch of labor which is performed by convicts at wages of from fifteen to sixty cents per day that can not be performed by honest working men and pay them ten times the wages."

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The proprietor of one of the large hotels on Broad street, who has been in the business many years, in speaking upon the subject of insane guests, said that of course they were always transient guests, and were got rid of as soon as their ailment was discovered. "But," said he, "they will slip in on the most experienced clerks. They often cut up ridiculous capers after they have been at the hotel a short time. They are too shy to show themselves at first. I remember upon one occasion, in another city, a very old gentleman registered at a hotel and remained for a week, and seemed to be engaged in business which occupied a great deal of his time. One day the clerks were amazed and mystified at the appearance early in the morning of a score of men, girls and boys with a wonderful assortment of curs. For a time there was such a yelping and snorting about the hotel corridors that pandemonium seemed to have emptied itself there. The motley crowd of dog peddlers came to sell their dogs to Mr. R. It was discovered that the man had a notion that if he could find a dog with a certain white mark upon its forehead he could dispose of it to the fanciers at a fabulous price. He had been through the by-ways of the city engaging urchins and such other people as he could induce to engage in the hunt to bring such a cur to the hotel on a certain day, if found. We cleared the mob out and turned the man over to the police, who found his friends and sent him home. He had been insane on the dog question for years. You might find cases enough as queer as this one to fill a book, for the insane guest is known to all the big hotels."—*Philadelphia Record*.

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INSANE HOTEL GUESTS.

Ridiculous Capers Cut by a Demented Man in a Philadelphia Hostelry.

The proprietor of one of the large hotels on Broad street, who has been in the business many years, in speaking upon the subject of insane guests, said that of course they were always transient guests, and were got rid of as soon as their ailment was discovered. "But," said he, "they will slip in on the most experienced clerks. They often cut up ridiculous capers after they have been at the hotel a short time. They are too shy to show themselves at first. I remember upon one occasion, in another city, a very old gentleman registered at a hotel and remained for a week, and seemed to be engaged in business which occupied a great deal of his time. One day the clerks were amazed and mystified at the appearance early in the morning of a score of men, girls and boys with a wonderful assortment of curs. For a time there was such a yelping and snorting about the hotel corridors that pandemonium seemed to have emptied itself there. The motley crowd of dog peddlers came to sell their dogs to Mr. R. It was discovered that the man had a notion that if he could find a dog with a certain white mark upon its forehead he could dispose of it to the fanciers at a fabulous price. He had been through the by-ways of the city engaging urchins and such other people as he could induce to engage in the hunt to bring such a cur to the hotel on a certain day, if found. We cleared the mob out and turned the man over to the police, who found his friends and sent him home. He had been insane on the dog question for years. You might find cases enough as queer as this one to fill a book, for the insane guest is known to all the big hotels."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Copy of Cablegram Received from H. D. Combs, Aug. 23, 1888.

London, Eng., Aug. 23, 1888. In the chambers division of the court of justice, London, Vice-Chancellor Bacon has given his decision in favor of the Charles A. Vogler Company of Baltimore, Md., in the action brought by that house against H. Churchill and Company of Brisbane, Queensland. The case which has been in progress here since September, 1884, grew out of an attempt of Churchill and Company to register a trade mark containing the words "St. Patrick Oil" in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was promptly opposed by the Vogler Company, who, while admitting that the term and device